NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

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ON TABLE CORRESPONDENCE, containing important records, and or seed of the cords, if used, will be even, subtried from any quarter of the world; if used, will be even, subtried from any quarter of the world; if used, will be even and for. 39 our Pouries Coursepondents will be resulted from the control of the control of

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

RIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-OTHELLO, THE MOOR OF WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- MONEY.

LAURA RELNE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway. NEW BOWERY THRATER, Bowery.-THE OWLET-

UNION THEATRE. Chatham square -WARLOCK OF THE

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Frening-Gitanelli-Beans, Sea Lion, and Other

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall.-472 Brown, Burlessours, Songs, Dances, &c.-Dixies Land. MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.-

METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.-Unsworth's Min

New York, Wednesday, March 20, 1861.

MANYS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald-California Edition. The mail steamship North Star, Captain Jones, will leave this port to morrow, at noon, for Aspinwall. The mails for California and other parts of the Pacitic

will close at ten o'clock to morrow morning.

The New York Weekly Herald—California editioning the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with a large quantity of local and miscellaneous matter, will be published at half-past eight o'clock in the

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents Agents will please send in their orders as early as pos-

The News.

The news from Washington is important. An armistice has been agreed upon between the Com missioners of the Confederate States and the ad ministration, and for a short time at least no disturbances need be feared. Affairs at Fort Pickens have assumed a peaceful aspect, and the commanders of the vessels off Pensacols have been instructed to await further orders. The idea of a peaceful separation seems now to prevail even in republican counsels, as infinitely preferable to the assertion and maintenance of federal laws among a people who are determined to resist them.

The evacuation of Fort Sumter will take place on Saturday, and Major Anderson and troops leave on the steamer Columbia for this city. Yesterday fifty of the soldiers received their pay from the government. It is stated that the Con federate States will be generally recognized by the European Powers. The leading men at Charleston are anxious for a speedy settlement of affairs, but the prevailing opinion is that it can only be accomplished outside of the Union, and that even the extinction of the republican party would not restore them to the Union as it was before seces-

The arms seized by the New York police have at last all been restored, and sent on to Savannah. The fact having been telegraphed to responsible parties in Georgia, an answer has been received sels detained by the authorities of that State in reprisal for that seizure. Full particulars will be found elsewhere.

The resolution of Mr. Douglas, in reference to the forts, arsenals, navy yards, and other public property in the secoded States, was taken up in Senate yesterday. A debate, in which several Senators participated, ensued, but without taking any definitive action on the resolution the Senate went into executive session.

positively declined by General Webb.

Considerable business was transacted in our State Legislature yesterday, some of which is of much general interest, as will be seen on reference to our reports. In the Senate, among the bills passed were the one relative to legal holidays and that supplementary to the act for the foreclosure and sale of the Erie Railroad. The latter bill has now passed both houses. The Se nate ordered the Bellevue Hospital College bill to be recommitted to the committe, with instructions to report in favor of allowing to the homeopathists the same benefits as to the allopathists. A bill was introduced for the purpose of giving legal effect to the decisions of the Arbitration Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce. In the Assembly the bill giving the consent of the State to the purchase by the federal government of a Post Office site in this city, as amended, was ordered to a third reading. The amendment permits the purchase of any site within the city which the government may select.

We are in receipt of additional news from Mexico. In the capital and neighborhood business was mending, and money very plentiful. Diligences were running as formerly to many points, and new roads, canals, railroads and other works of improvement were spoken of. From Northern Mexico comes a rumor of the coming dissolution of the republic. It is said, though not believed by many, that Governor Houston, of Texas, is intriguing with Governor Vidaurri for the annexation of all the Northern portion of the country to Texas. From Yucatan we learn that the Indian slave traffic with Cubs is still carried on in the most disgraceful manner.

Advices from Havana to the 15th inst. state that the alterations in the tariff of this country were creating some excitement. Business was more ac tive at Havana. Money, however, was somewha stringent. The stock of sugar was daily increasing. The Karnak, from this port, arrived at Havana on

We are in receipt of intelligence from the Pacific to the 6th instant. The steamship Uncle Sam, with the mails from New York of February 1, had not reached San Francisco. Both branches of the California Legislature had agreed to go into convention for the election of United States Senstor on the 9th instant. The probabilities were that some new man, not yet prominent as an aspirant, would be selected. The trial of Augustin Harrassethy, formerly melter and refiner of the mint at San Francisco, had resulted in his acquittal. The suit was for the recovery of \$10,000 on his official bond. The entire deficit claimed by the government was \$152,000, the recovery of which depended on the result of the suit on the bond The crew of the American bark Tinas, wrecked near Hakodadi in January last, had arrived in San Francisco. Dates from Victoria to February 23.

and Oregon to the 1st instant, have also come to hand. The civil jurisdiction on San Juan Island, heretofore exercised by Washington Territory, was to be discontinued, and the authority of Captain Pickett to be absolute. Agriculture was flourishing on the island. Accounts from Nes Perces and Similkameen state that mining pros-

pects were improving.

The hopes, which had been held out during the early part of Monday, that the anniversary of St. Patrick's birthday would pass over without the raditional stormy weather, were dissipated by a heavy fat! of snow, which began about ten o'clock in the evening, and continued throughout the greater part of yesterday. Towards evening the snow ceased falling, and the weather became pleas ant and healthy—the air pure and exhilarating, the sky clear, and the temperature not uncom-fortably frigid. The snow is likely to retard Mr. Hackley's efforts towards cleaning the much ne-

glected streets of the city.

A meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday. The business was entirely of a routine character, as it has been for the last two or three meetings. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the Coroners should give good reasons for making ante and post mortem examinatio else the bills for so doing would not be paid by the Board. They adjourned until next Tuesday at three P. M.

The suit of Francis W. Pickens, Governor of South Carolina, against the North Atlantic Steamship Company, for the recovery of the value of baggage alleged to have been lost through the negligence of the company's servants, resulted esterday in a verdict for the defendants. The case was simply a question of fact.

An investigation into the circumstances attending the escape of Captain Latham, confined on a charge of dealing in the slave trade, was held yesterday in the United States Circuit Court room by Judge Shipman. Nothing new was elicited beyond the fact that Latham escaped while Deputy Marshal Culligan was trying on a pair of pantaloons in the clothing store to which he had escorted the captain.

The wills of Rev. J. C. Wolcott, Wm. Sweeney. Claus H. Farenholz, J. R. Barlow, Ann Graves and Elizabeth Schaffner have been admitted to probate. They do not distribute large estates, nor are they of any interest to the public.

The cotton market was active and firm yesterday. The sales reached about 4,500 bales, 1,800 of which were s in transit. We quote middling uplands at 12c. a 12%c. though some brokers gave the figures at 12c. a 12%c. The receipts at the Southern perts since the 1st of September last have reached 3,103 000 bales, against 3,810 000 in 1860 and 3,110,000 in 1859. The exports for the same time have reached 2,260,000 bales, against 3,495,00 in 1860 and 1,768,000 in 1859. The stock on hand amounts 1859. Thus showing a decline in receipts, compar with last year, of 707,000 bales, and in exports of 231. 000 bales. The crop estimate of 3,750,000 bales has become an outside calculation, and many well inform ed persons reduce their figures below this t. Flour was firm, while the demand from the trade was moderate, with sales at full prices. Whose was firm and in good request, in part for export. The sales of corn were to a fair extent at steady prices. Pork was dull and heavy, with limited sales of mess a \$16 62% and of prime at \$12 62% a \$13. The inclenency of the weather checked sales of sugars, which em braced 75 hhds. Cuba, 300 boxes Havana and 100 hhds do, at rates given in another column. The chie sale of coffee was made by auction, and embraced 2.30 bags Santes, at 12%c. a 16%c —average 13-41c. Freights rere steady at the recent concession, with a fair am

The Ultimatum of the South-Necessity of Its Endorsement by the City of New

York. The most cheering event that has transpired n the United States, since the last Presidential election, has been the adoption, by the Southern confederacy, of a constitution which every candid mind must pronounce to be admirably dapted to the wants of the country, in the present crisis. It affords clear proof of the skill, energy, and forethought, with which the government of the new republic are moulding its destinies; and the conciliatory spirit in which it has been conceived, stands forth in most favorable contrast with the vicious, narrow minded policy of the faction which holds the reins of power at Washington. There is no point of difference between the constitution of 1789, and that framed by the Congress at Montgomery, in which the provisions of the latter, are not an improvement upon the former. No change has been made to protect slavery. beyond such explanations, as were needed to restore to slaveholders the privileges of which exceptional, local legislation had robbed them. The increase of the term of the Presidential office: the abolition of protective tariffs; the checks imposed upon appropriations, and re movals of subordinate officers; the postal regulations, and those relating to the Cabinet; are provisions which commend themselves to the common sense of thinking citizens, and must meet with universal sanction. The new constitution, is, in fact, the olive branch which the South holds out to the North; and, whatever course may be pursued by the Lincoln administration, it is the duty of the people of this city to signify, with promptness, their readiness to accept it

But for the imbecility, inconsistency, venality, and suicidal blindness of the leaders of the re publican party, the opening that is now afforded. for a fair and peaceful interchange of sentiment, between the rival sections of the Union. would be seized upon with avidity, and a speedy pacification of differences might be looked for. The presence of Messrs. Roman, Forsyth and Crawford in the national capital, as Commissioners of the Southern republic. would be greeted as an auspicious omen; their representations would be respectfully listened to; the Montgomery constitution would be taken for a basis of negotiation; an extra session of Congress would be convened to consider it, as an amendment of the federal constitution; and, before six weeks, it might be submitted to the popular vote, and would undoubtedly be accepted by over three-fourths of the States It is not probable, however, that the present administration will resolve upon initiating a course which combines disinterestedness, patriotism, and sound statesmanship, with a partial abandonment of the fanaticism that has formed the groundwork of its elevation to power. It is to be feared that it will continue o spread gloom and foreboding over the land. by persevering in the course of weakness and folly which has characterized it hitherto. Under circumstances so deplorable, no immediate practical method of expressing popular opinion exists, excepting through conventions and public meetings; and it is especially necessary that the conservative masses of this metropo lis, should take the lead in endorsing the constitution which the Confederate States of the South have adopted, and of signifying their willingness to acquiesce in the same.

There has been no moment, when clouds which hang over the prosperity of the Northern States, were so dark and menacing as they are now. If no remedy is applied, the corner stone of the

nue, we bid fair soon to have none. Merchants of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia are already making arrangements to receive their importations of foreign goods, through Charles ton and New Orleans, in order to evade the onerous provisions of the MorriH tariff; and it appears, by recent intelligence from Savannah, that goods for Tennessee, and other States beyond the Southern boundary, are permitted to pass without the payment of any duties whatever. The border States, as is rendered evident by the speech of Mr. Breckinridge, in the Senate, on Monday, are nearly discouraged, and will speedily cast their lot with those that have already withdrawn from the Union. Prepared as moderate, sober minded, intelligent citizens of Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland and North Carolina, have been, to accede to any minimum of amendment to the constitution which should secure their rights, they are becoming painfully impressed with the conviction, that the Washington government is under the exclusive control of Northwestern spoilsmen, and rabid revolutionists of the Massachusetts school of abolitionism, and that if there have been any peaceful proclivities, on the part of individual members of the Lincoln Cabinet, they are being fast buried out of sight. They are evidently disposed to hail the Montgomery constitution with enthusiasm; and, as Mr. Breckinridge exclaimed;-"Soon, very soon, from peak to peak and from mountain top to mountain top will be heard the clear cry for constitutional justice. Intercourse. commerce, and common wrongs, will compel them to unite and form a mighty republic, with States which will keep the faith of compacts."

The voice of the people at the polls has, re. peatedly, proclaimed the abhorrence of aboliionism of the overwhelming majority of our citizens. Since the last election, however, such a change has taken place in the sentiments of those who then voted with the republican party, that probably not one out of six of those who are entitled to vote endorses its principles Party lines have become obliterated by the alarming crisis, which is hurrying us to destruction. Those who have anything at stake, groan beneath the fearful contrast between the present and the past, and look forward with increasing terror to the future. But it is necessary that the masses should begin to act, as well as speak and think. The leading conservative men of the metropolis should call a mass meeting, for the purpose of making known to their brethren of the withdrawing States their approval of the constitution recently formed, and their readiness to endorse it. Some formal or informal means should also be taken, of sending forth from the interior of the State, and from all of the central States, such a flat of public sentiment, as cannot possibly be mistaken, and which will render misunderstanding impossible. The time to act promptly and vigorously isnow; for out of the overwhelming will of the people, can salvation alone grow for the re-

THE SUPREME COURT'S OPINION OF THE ME-TROPOLITAN POLICE.—Some time ago we took occasion, in reviewing the case of a somewhat notorious person who was arrested, tried and convicted on a charge of assaulting a policenan "in the discharge of his duty," to say that if the police bad really done their duty on the occasion all the parties present at the time of the alleged assault, which occurred in a common gaming house, would have been arrested, and the establishment suppressed. The Supreme Court, General Term, has ordered a new trial in this case, and we find our opinion fully sustained by that of the Judges. They say that the police protect and encourage gambling, and use their position as a shield for a public nuisance. Further, it is stated that the remark of the prisoner to the officerhouse; you had better attend to this than to arrest me"-was very proper under the circumstances. And then the Court went on to say that the Metropolitan police are not bound to undertake the regulation and management of the gaming houses, and that in this special case the officer was acting simply as the servant of the keeper of the house—that is he was protecting a person who was outlawed by his own act, then being committed. We have several times called the attention of the public to the manifold beauties of the present police system, and we are very glad to see that the matter has been taken up in the higher courts. The police should be made to understand that they are not above all law and equity. As to the other branch of the question-the execution of the anti-gambling lawwe have nothing more to say. There seems to be "a ring" further up town than the City Hall.

THE INCOME OF THE CITY FROM LICENSES. We perceive, by a detailed statement of the buiness in licenses transacted at the Mayor's office for the year 1860, that the total amount received from this source was \$17,971, of which \$5,800 came from the city railroad companies, and \$12,171 from cart, express and other licenses. The aggregate number of licenses granted during the year was 10,703, not including the cars of the railroad companies, which were licensed as follows:-

Sixth Avenue Railroad, 40 two horse cars, at \$50 cach...\$2,000 00
Sixth Avenue Railroad, 20 one-horse, \$25 cach...\$2,000 00
Eighth Avenue Railroad, 45 two-horse, \$50 cach... 2,250 00
Eighth Avenue Railroad, 15 one-horse, \$50 cach... 450 00
Ninth Avenue Railroad, 30 one and two norse, \$20
cach... 200 00

......\$5,800 00 If the city government had the management of its own affairs, and its financial business was fairly and honestly conducted, the legitimate income from cart licenses, ferries, railroads, sale of street dirt, slips and markets, would cover almost the entire expenses of the government, economically managed, and a good government at that. But unfortunately its resources are absorbed by the miserable set of politicians and office holders who control the affairs of the metropolis.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS. As the government s withdrawing all the federal troops from the frontier in order to concentrate them on the Atlantic seaboard, the question arises, where are our citizens in those remote localities to look for protection? To carry out a policy which brings rain and misery upon the hitherto prosperous populations of our large cities, it exposes small isolated communities to the chances of pillage and massacre by the Indians. The people of Texas have already demanded from the Montgomery authorities a regiment of mounted riflemen to guard their borders. Does the government at Washington mean to future greatness of the Southern confederacy, leave our own parties of the frontier entirely will be laid in the ruins of the financial, agri-unprotected?

From our Washington intelligence, as well as from the necessities of the administration, it is probable an extra session of Congress will be called by the President. We are in favor of calling an extra session, not to pass a Force bill, but to devise some plan by which the Union may be reconstructed, or harmonious relations between the North and the South estab lished. The best thing the new Congress when assembled can do is to adopt the permanent

An Extra Session of Congress-The Ulti-

constitution of the Confederate States, and submit it to the other States for adoption by the constitutional number of three-fourths of th whole. This would settle the question and restore peace and harmony to a troubled nation. while at the same time every statesman and every man of common sense must admit that the new constitution is a decided improvement on the old, and there is nothing in it to prohibit the admission of free States, as South Carolina desired—the annexation only requiring a two-thirds vote of Congress.

The convention which Mr. Lincola propo is now too late. The seven States which have seceded could not be represented, and the action of a convention in which they would have no voice would not be binding on them. There is no other alternative, therefore, left than to take the constitution as amended by the Confede rate States and adopt their amendments. Most of those amendments were proposed in the Convention which adopted the old coastitution, and experience has proved that they ought to have been then agreed to. The old constitution, without the eleven amendments subsequently adopted, would have been very imperfect. The Bill of Rights embodied in those mendments, and suggested chiefly by Jeffer son, is more important than any provisions in the original constitution. The amendments now adopted by the Confederate States are of great practical value, and seem absolutely ne cessary for the proper working of our complicated system of government. Whatever is new will be admitted by the most violent abolitionists to be an improvement upon our pre-sent constitution, and what relates to slavery is not new, but the old defined, explained and made practical.

Extending the President's term to six years. without his being re-eligible, is undoubtedly an improvement, both preventing the intrigues and corrupting influences of a President for re-election, as in the case of Pierce, and at the same time saving the country from being subjected too frequently to the exhausting process of political agitation. The stability of the government will be greatly increased, and the office, being for six years, will invite the legitimate ambition of a better class of men than the candidates who have sought it in recent years. It is well known that it was only in compliment to Washington the Chief Magistrate was made re-eligible. There is another improvement which ought to have been madea change in the mode of electing the President either by Congressional districts, by the State legislatures, or by a majority of the popular vote. The College of Electors ought to be abolished and the system of caucusing and

party conventions cut off. The office seeking, which is the bane and the reproach of the United States, is effectually cut off by the section which provides that the subordinate officers in the several departments can only be discharged for dishonesty, incapacity or neglect of duty; and the corruption in Congress, which for the last few years has unded the world, receives a heavy blow by the provision which renders a two-thirds vote of both houses necessary for all appropriations, unless they shall be asked and estimated for by one of the heads of departments and submitted to Congress by the President. The complement of this provision is that other one rmits Cabinet Ministers to take those debates in Congress relating to their respective departments, and thus subjects them to a wholesome catechising and cross-exami-

Two other provisions against corruption are highly important. One is that every law or resolution having the force of law shall relate to but one subject, and that that shall be expressed in the title. The effect of this is to cuttoff the foul practices of tacking on ap propriations to various bills, or of tacking bills to appropriations with which they have no connection, or of smuggling an objectionable measure into another measure which is good, and thus carrying it by stealth; or of members of Congress making a corrupt bargain to vote for each other's pet jobs put into one bill. The second excellent restriction is that "Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any public contractor, officer, gent or servant, after such contract shall have been made or such service rendered."

Taking away from the President the right to pardon in case of impeachment is another valuable provision; for, by the present constitution, the President may not only pardon himself, but his heads of departments acting under his direction.

Internal improvements at the expense of the federal treasury, the source of so much contention in times past, are expressly prohibited. Improvement of harbors, the furnishing of lights, beacons, buoys, if done by the general government, must be paid for out of the duties laid on the navigation benefitted thereby. A maritime or river State can lay duties only on sea going vessels, for the purpose of improving its harbors or rivers, the surplus revenue to be sent to the federal treasury. "When any river flows through two or more States they may enter into compact with each other to im-prove the navigation thereof." This makes that "inland sea"-the Mississippi-the property of the States marked by its waters.

The Post Office Department, too, must pay its own expenses a consummation long de voutly wished.

The provision that no bounties shall be granted from the treasury, and "no duties shall be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry" is only a guarantee of justice to the people at large, who ought not to be mulcted for the support of local and sectional interests, as they have been by the outrageous Morrill tariff. The provision which prohibits an ex post facto bankrupt law, wiping out the debts of broken merchants, is another conservative and salutary check upon rascality By the retrospective action of the law of 1841. the bankrupts of 1837, including James Watson Webb, to the tune of some half a million of dollars, were purged of all their liabilities, like dirty walls made clean with a coat of whitewash.

Now, as to those provisions which guarantee the right of transit to masters with their slaves

through all the States, as well as pro ection to the rights of elaveowners in the Territories, they are deducible from the principles, if not the express words, of the present constitution, and are explanatory and necessary for the carrying out of the original compact. The question of secession is settled by expressly giving the right of seceding which is not denied nor affirmed by the old constitution. But there is a provision which balances it and will always prevent secession. Congress is compelled, on the demand of any three States, to call a Convention to amend the constitution. Here is the safety valve. To obtain an amendment of the constitution of the United States is next to an impracticability. But if the new constitution is only adopted by the Northern States there would be no necessity for a change during the next century. It is the ultimatum of the Southern confederacy, and its immediate adoption by the border and Northern States is the only way in which the Union can be reconstructed, and tranquillity and prosperity restored to a distracted country. Let Mr. Lincoln call Congress together for this purpose, and he will have taken the first step of a statesman since he came into power.

The Northern and Southern Tariffs Com.

We published yesterday the two tariffs side by side, so as to enable all readers interested to compare them. Subjoined is a table of the principal imports, with the duties of each tariff, from which it will be seen that in most cases the duty is double, or 100 per cent greater, at the North than at the South :-

Northern Zariff. Southern Zariff. Per Cent. Per Cent. Cutiery..... Metal manufactures... Glass manufactures... ... 20 to 25 Woollen manufactures . . Articles of woollen cloth-& 13c. ih 1 25 to 50. Carpets.... Hata..... Woollen varn Carriages and wagons ..

When to this we add that gunpowder and the materials of which it is composed; lead, in pigs or bars; shot or balls, for muskets, rifles and pistols; arms and ammunition of every kind, rags, ships and steamers, are admitted to the Southern ports free of duty; and when we further state that the Southern tariff is simple and intelligible, while the Northern is complicated, self-contradictory, and, in many points, unintelligible, having been drawn up by an incompetent, ignorant man, who knows nothing of trade and commerce, it will appear evident to all that the great bulk of the imports from Europe will be entered in the Southern ports, and that there will be hardly any duties to be collected at the North to sustain the government, though its expenses will be greatly increased. The greed which suggested the Morrill tariff will defeat its own purpose, and it will be necessary to inflict upon the Northern people direct taxation to keep the machinery of government in motion.

Well may the Commissioners from the Southern Congress, taking the two tariffs, present them to the governments of France and England, and say with exultation, "Look upon this picture and on this." The Southern tariff appeals with a force that is perfectly irresistible to the commercial interests of the two great Powers, while the Northern tariff is calculated to repel them, as it is to provoke the hostility of the enlightened spirit of the age. It is easy therefore, to see which set of diplomats-the Northern or the Southern-is the more likely to succeed, even if we did not take into account the argument of the supply of cotton being dependent on the prevention of civil war, and the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States by the two great Powers of Western Europe.

It is true the Southern tariff is not vet passed: but there is no doubt that it will be when the Congress reassembles in May, if even lower scale of duties should not be adopted Free trade is the basis on which Southern commerce is placed in the new constitution. In the meantime the low tariff of 1857 is in operation at the South, and will continue to be till the new tariff becomes law. So great is the difference between the tariff of 1857 and the Morrill tariff, that under the latter scarcely can any merchandise be imported, while the treasury of the Confederate States will overflow with gold. The expenses of the Southern conederacy, on the other hand, will be small, while those of the United States will be enormous. Economy is the order of the day at the South-profligate expenditure at the North. The duties which will be hereafter collected by the Northern confederacy will not amount to one-fourth the cost of keeping up lines of re-venue posts on the Canadian frontier, the Southern frontier, and a coast guard from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande. Then the West will find its commercial interests so completely identified with the Confederate States that it will become their most zealous friend and ally, instead of joining in the mad schemes of coercion which are now being concocted at Washington. The Southern confederacy has a mighty destiny before it, and the only way in which the Northern States can share it and be saved from ruin is by adopting the new consti-

BALTIMORE LOYAL -It seems, from the Baltimore papers, there will be no resistance to the removal of the democrats now in office there, provided that very moderate republicans are put in their places. What does Hon. Massa Greeley say to that? It is harder than the appointment of Marsh to Sardinia? The "advanced section" of the republicans seem to find little or no favor anywhere.

LET HIM ALONE.—The Western papers are pitching into Hon. Massa Greeley for manufac-turing correspondence from Charleston, Savan-nah and other Southern cities. This is too bad. Greeley has been snubbed by Seward, abused y Weed, had the cold shoulder from Lincoln, and been literally read out of the republican party which he created. That will do for the ceeding of course led to the release of the ves present. Let him alone.

Considering Fort Sumter, the Morrill Tariff bill the pressure of the countless horde of office beggs is, and other difficulties of the new administration at Washington, it has been doing quite as well as could be expected in the portant matter of parcelling out the spoils. Its European list of ministers is nearly completed, and, in the appointments therein made. it is easy to discover the controlling influence of the Secretary of State. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachu setts, goes to Eugland. His father, John Quincy Adams, and grandfather, John Adams, were each in his day minister to England, and subsequently President of the United States; and coubtless these facts had much to do with this present appointment. It restores the old legitimate Bourbon line of succession, and will doubtless be as acceptable to the aristocracy of England as to the orthodox Puritans of the old Bay State, though somewhat displeasing to her red republicans. Garrison, on account of

Mr. Lincoln's European Appointments

Hop. William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, as Minister to France, is a highly respectable appointment. Mr. Dayton is a man of fine presence and manners, a good scholar, a distinguished lawyer, and has filled various important public trusts, including that of a United States Senator, with marked ability. We presume however, that the decision in his favor turned upon the point of his services to the republican party as their candidate for Vice President with Col. Fremont in 1856. It was supposed, however, that Fremont bimself would get this appointment; but we rather suspect that Mr. Seward seized the occasion to settle his little account with him concerning that Philadelphia Convention. Thus poor Fremont, after putting the party on its legs, and after leading it, as its "Pathfinder," into the path of success, is left to the full employment of his time in his Mariposa gold mines.

the late conservative Union course of Mr.

Adams in Congress, will be almost sure to

howl over him as a dishonored doughface

promoted beyond his deserts.

N. P. Judd, of Illinois, Minister to Berlin, has been, it appears, a great little man in Illinois though never heard of before this side of the Alleghanies. What Boswell was to Dr. Johnson, or rather what the good man Friday was to Robinson Crusoe, Judd was to "Honest Old Abe" in his late journey from Springfield to Harrisburg. From Harrisburg to Washington, entrusting the hope of the nation in his "long military cloak and Scotch cap" to Col. Lamon, as the advanced guard, Judd followed in charge of the new imperial family. Jude made himself useful, and Judd has his reward. Nothing more need be said of Judd.

George P. Marsh, of Vermont, as Minister to Sardinia, is an appointment which turns the cold shoulder upon Carl Schurz, the German legion, Horace Greeley and the red republicans generally. Mr. Seward, it appears, was inflexible in his opposition to Carl for Sardinia; and from the rabid hostility of Carl to the Pope, and from the long existing friendly relations between Mr. Seward and Archbishop Hughes, we can understand the point upon which Carl was shelved. A German rebellion in the republican camp is threatened, and will pretty surely come, unless Carl shall be appeased with another diplomatic bone, with some marrow in it. Greeley pretty broadly intimates that Marsh is an old fogy of a doubtful stripe; but there was not a regiment of great men to pick from in Vermont, and Vermont was entitled to a mission. Mr. Marsh, a regular bookworm, is the very man to explore the ancient ruins of Italy and write learned accounts about them, which is about all he will have to do.

Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, to Madrid, is an emphatic recognition of the little "irrepressible" republican party element in said State. Cassius is a soldier, an orator, an anti-slavery man of the church militant, a tall, fine looking man, and a man who, in any situation, will do something at all hazards. He goes to Spain to head off the Southern Confederate States in regard to Mexico and the island of Cuba, and as his heart is in the work, he will doubtless follow the example of the immortal Botts in reference to Captain Tyler-he will "head them or

Jacob T. Halderman, of Indiana, for Sweden, is a mere sop to that State in the way of the spoils. Tom, Dick or Harry for Stockholm. it is all the same.

But now we come to the cream of the pot. James Watson Webb, our identical Chevalier Webb, as Minister Resident at Constantinople. eclipses all his fellows. Mr. Seward has exalted him to the seventh heaven. His splendid court costume, got up at an expense of five hundred dollars, exclusive of decorations, for the Court of Vienna, twelve years ago, will now come into requisition, unless he has lately become too fat for his measure of that day. The question has been asked. Will the Chevaller Webb accept Constantinople? Accept it? Of course he will. He would accept Athens, or the little republic of San Marino, on the top of its protecting mountain; for what Webb wants is the authority to sport his splendid costume of an American Ambassador at all the Courts of Europe. It is quite possible that, taking London, Paris, Madrid, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Turin, and other places where there is a Court, in his route, the Chevalier will occupy a year in reaching Constantinople; for his first duty will be to dine with Lord Palmerston. and then successively, as they fall in his way, at all the royal or ministerial tables of the Con tinent. At Constantinople he will be at home; for between the Sultan and the Chevalier there will be a "happy accord" in the matter respectively of their financial affairs, and in that love of pomp and pageantry, parade and fusa and feathers, and in various other things peculiar to the Sublime Porte. The Chevalier is a man of Oriental ideas, and had he been born in Turkey he never would have been a Chris-

We dare say that the happiest man in the United States at this time, and not the least in importance, is the Chevalier Webb, and Mahomet is his prophet.

THE GEORGIA ARMS GIVEN UP BY THE PO-

LICE. The New York vessels seized at Savannah by Governor Brown, in consequence of the illegal detention of arms by the Metropolitan police, were to have been sold by auc on the 25th of this month; but we learn that the Police Commissioners have adopted the prudent course which we previously suggested namely, that of delivering up the ten cases of arms which they retained to the agent of the State of Georgia in this city, by whom they bave been forwarded to the South. This pro-

sels from forfeiture. We hope that the repub-